

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further Additions to the Ichthyological Fauna of Zanzibar.

By Dr. A. GÜNTHER.

IN the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for 1868, i. p. 457, I have mentioned several species of fishes previously not known to exist on the coast of Zanzibar; and I have now the pleasure of adding some others, contained in a collection brought home by Bartle Frere, Esq., who accompanied his father, Sir Bartle Frere, on his mission to Zanzibar, and who kindly allowed me to select desiderata for the British Museum. The new additions to the Zanzibar fauna are the following:—

1. *Serranus sexmaculatus*.

2. *Diagramma crassispinum*.—This fish is new to the collection of the British Museum. The specimen differs from the description given by Rüppell and Klunzinger in having rather irregular oblique black bands on the body. It is nearly 8 inches long.

3. *Diagramma reticulatum*.—The Zanzibar specimen agrees very well with the typical specimens (see Fish. i. p. 334); but I have some doubt whether this species is not identical with *D. fetela*. Rüppell had ascribed twelve dorsal spines to this latter species; but Klunzinger states that it has thirteen; so that the number of dorsal spines can no longer be considered a specific difference. This species extends to Australia.

4. *Seriolichthys bipinnulatus*.—A. $\frac{1}{16}$ | II.

5. *Acanthurus lineatus*.

6. *Pseudoscarus strongylocephalus*.

7. *Carcharias Bleekeri*.—Previously known from a single specimen from the Seychelles.

8. *Galeocerdo tigrinus*.

On the Skull of the Spectacled Bear of Peru and of the Helarctos from Malacca and Java. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., &c.

The British Museum has lately received from Mr. Whitely, jun., two skulls of different ages of the spectacled bear of Peru, which are interesting as we have never before received any, and only knew it from the figures of the skeleton and skull in Blainv. Ostéogr. t. iv. and t. viii., which belonged to a specimen described when living by Frédéric Cuvier.

The skull of this bear has been referred to the genus *Helarctos*, of which the Malayan bear is the type.

The skull is very peculiar in the form of the large scar left by the temporal muscle at the hinder part of the lower jaw, the scar only occupying the end and the upper process, and being separated from the rest of the jaw by a very large elevated plate occupying the whole of the front edge of the muscle, thus giving a considerable extent of attachment and consequent power to the latter.

The outer side of the lower jaw, just in front of this elevated plate, is furnished with a large, oblong, subtriangular concavity, about an